Ordinata v, determinatur per æquationem non affectam $\frac{1}{s}v^{\alpha\lambda} \times \overline{e + fv^{n} + gv^{2n} + hv^{3n} + \&c.}|^{\lambda} \times \overline{k + lv^{n} + mv^{2n} + \&c.}|^{-\lambda} = x$.

COROL. VIII.

Si relatio inter Curvæ alicujus Ordinatam y & Abſciſſam z definitur per æquationem quamvis affectam hujus formæ, y^{α} in $\overline{e + fy^{n}z^{\delta} + gy^{2n}z^{2\delta} + \&c.} = z^{\beta}$ in $\overline{k + ly^{n}z^{\delta} + my^{2n}z^{2\delta} + \&c.} + z^{\gamma}$ in $\overline{p + qy^{n}z^{\delta} + ry^{2n}z^{2\delta} + \&c.}$ hæc figura aſſumendo $s = \frac{n-\delta}{n}$, $x = \frac{1}{s}z^{s}$, $\mu = \frac{\alpha\delta + \beta n}{n-\delta}$ & $\nu = \frac{\alpha\delta + \gamma n}{n-\delta}$, migrat in aliam ſibi æqualem cujus Abſciſſa x ex data Ordinata v determinatur per æquationem minus affectam v^{α} in $\overline{e + fv^{n} + gv^{2n} + \&c.} = s^{\mu}x^{\mu}$ in $\overline{k + lv^{n} + mv^{2n} + \&c.} + s^{\nu}x^{\nu}$ in $\overline{p + qv^{n} + rv^{2n} + \&c.}$

COROL. IX.

Curva omnis cujus Ordinata eſt $\pi z^{\theta-1}$ in $\overline{\nu e \begin{smallmatrix}+\nu\\+n\end{smallmatrix} fz^{n} \begin{smallmatrix}+\nu\\+2n\end{smallmatrix} gz^{2n} + \&c.} \times \overline{e + fz^{n} + gz^{2n}\ \&c.}|^{\lambda-1} \times \overline{a + b\,\overline{ez^{\nu} + fz^{\nu+n} + gz^{\nu+n} + \&c.}|^{\tau}}|^{\omega}$, ſi fit $\theta = \nu\lambda$ & aſſumantur $x = \overline{ez^{\nu} + fz^{\nu+n} + gz^{\nu+2n} + \&c.}|^{\pi}$, $\sigma = \frac{\tau}{\pi}$ & $\vartheta = \frac{\lambda-\pi}{\pi}$, migrat in aliam ſibi æqualem cujus ordinata eſt $x^{\vartheta} \times \overline{a + bx^{\sigma}}|^{\omega}$. Et nota quod ordinata prior in

in hoc Corollario evadit ſimplicior ponendo $\lambda = 1$, vel ponendo $\tau = 1$ & efficiendo ut radix dignitatis extrahi poſſit cujus index eſt ω, vel etiam ponendo $\omega = -1$ & $\lambda = 1 = \tau = \sigma = \pi$, ut alios caſus prætercam.

COROL. X.

Pro $ez^{\nu} + fz^{\nu+n} + gz^{\nu+2n} + \&c.$ $\nu ez^{\nu-1} \begin{smallmatrix}+\nu\\+n\end{smallmatrix} fz^{\nu+n-1} \begin{smallmatrix}+\nu\\+2n\end{smallmatrix} gz^{\nu+2n-1} + \&c.$ $k + lz^{n} + mz^{2n} + \&c.$ & $nlz^{n-1} + 2nmz^{2n-1} + \&c.$ ſcribantur R, $\dot{r}$, S & $\dot{s}$ reſpective, & Curva omnis cujus ordinata eſt $\pi S\dot{r} + \phi R\dot{s}$ in $R^{\lambda-1}S^{\mu-1} \times \overline{aS^{\upsilon} + bR^{\tau}}|$, ſi fit $\frac{\mu-\upsilon\omega}{\lambda} = \frac{\upsilon}{\tau} = \frac{\phi}{\pi}$, $\frac{\tau}{\pi} = \sigma$, $\frac{\lambda-\pi}{\pi} = \vartheta$, & $R^{\pi}S^{\phi} = x$, migrat in aliam ſibi æqualem cujus ordinata eſt $x^{\vartheta} \times \overline{a + bx^{\sigma}}|^{\omega}$. Et nota quod Ordinata prior evadit ſimplicior, ponendo unitates pro τ, υ, & λ vel μ, & faciendo ut radix dignitatis extrahi poſſit cujus index eſt ω, vel ponendo $\omega = -1$ vel $\mu = 0$.

PROP. X. PROB. III.

Invenire figuras ſimpliciſſimas cum quibus Curva quævis geometrice comparari poteſt, cujus ordinatim applicata y per æquationem non affectam ex data abſciſſa z determinatur.